3124 aa

AN

ABRIDGMENT

OFTHE

HISTORY

OFTHE

BIBLE.

By the Rev. Mr OSTERVAL D.



LONDON:

Printed for B. Do D, Bookseller to The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at the Bible and Key in Ave-Mary Lane, near Stationers-Hall.

M DCC L.

[Price 1d. or 6s. a Hundred.]

WA.

ABRIDGMENT

aHTTO



By the Rev. Mr Ostervel n.



E O N D O AL

th

W

hi

01

To measure Civilla Describer as the Succession of the Control of t

[Pace 12. or 6s. a Busines.



AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE de minimum

History of the BIBLE.

CHAP. I.

Which takes in the Time that passed from the Greation of the World, to the Flood.

HE World was (a) created about Four Thousand Years before the Birth of Jesus Christ. In six Days God made all the Creatures that are therein; and on the fixth Day He created Adam, who was the first Man. He made him after his own Image, and gave him Dominion over the rest of the Creatures. Adam after his Creation (b) was put into the ter-

(a) Gen. I. (b) Gen. II.

restrial Paradise, otherwise called the Garden of Eden, with Eve his Wise, who was formed out of one of his Ribs: And they would have lived happy in that Place, if they had continued in their Innocence, and kept the Law that God had given them.

BUT Adam and Eve (a) being fallen into Rebellion, thro' the Temptation of the Devil, and having broken the Commandment that God had given them, not to eat of the Fruit of a Tree which was in the Garden of Eden, which the Scripture calls, The tree of knowledge of good and evil; they lost their Innocence and their Happiness together, were made fubject to Death, and driven by God out of the terrestrial Paradise. By this Fall of Adam, Sin and Death entered into the World; and all Men had been for ever miserable, if God had not taken Pity on them. But Gop immediately promised, (b) that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's bead; that is, that Men should be delivered from Sin. from Death, and from the Power of the Devil, by JESUS CHRIST, who should be born of a Virgin.

In the Book of Genefis, (c) Mofes tells

us,

ants

Eth

vas

nd

Yea

ha

pre

So

ha

G

th

n

⁽a) Gen. II. (b) Ch. III. 15. (c) Ch. IV, and V.

gar.

was

hey e, if

and

em.

of

m-

m,

ich

he

of

ce

le

D is

d

1

1

who were the Children and Defcerdants of Adam. We see by the History of those Times, that the Life of Man was then much longer than it is now, and that they lived many Hundreds of llen Years: But it may be also observed, that Sin began to reign in the World presently after the Creation. Cain, the Son of Adam, flew his Brother Abel, and had a wicked Posterity. Nevertheless Gop was known to and worshipped by the Patriarchs, and especially in the Family of Setb, who was one of the Sons of Adam. Among these Patriarchs, the Scripture makes mention of Enoch, whom God took out of the World, fo that he died not: God having been pleased thereby to crown his Piety, and to teach Men that there are Rewards after this Life for those that live well. But in Process of Time, (a) the Posterity of Seth was corrupted likewife. and mingled with the Wicked. The Earth was filled with Crimes, and the Corruption grew fo great and general, that Gop fent the Flood, which drowned the whole World, Noah excepted, who being a Man that feared Gop, was with

(a) Gen. VI, and VII.

aphe

al of

ay

hap

inde

HE

div

th

*

-

So

with his Family preserved from this Inundation; God having commanded him to build an Ark, in which he was shut up when the Flood came. The Memory of this Deluge is preserved, not only in the Holy Scriptures, but also among divers Nations of the World, as we may find in many ancient Histories. The Flood happened One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty six Years after the Creation of the World.

CHAP. H.

Of the Time between the Flood and the Call of Abraham.

Ark (a) after the Deluge, God made a Covenant with him, and gave a new Sanction to the Law of Nature, in order to turn Men from Wickedness and Vice. Noah had three Sons, (b) Shem, Ham, and Japheth; and all the World was afterwards peopled by their Posterity. The Descendants of Shem settled chiefly in Asia, those of Ham spread for the most part in Africa, and those of Japheth.

(a) Gen. VIII, and IX. (b) Ch. IX. 18, 19. Ch. X.

In.

him

hut

mo-

nly

ong

nay

The

Six

ea-

Japheth in Europe. This is the Original of all the People of the World, as may be seen more at large in the tenth Chapter of Genesis.

Some time after the Flood, (a) Men undertook to build the Tower of Babel, but Goo confounded their Language, to that not understanding one another any longer, they were dispersed into divers Countries. Idolatry began about this Time to prevail, and then God was pleased to choose a People, among whom the true Religion might be preferved. For this Purpose He called Abraham, who lived in the City of Ur in Chaldea. He appointed him to leave the Country wherein he was born, He engaged him to ferve Him, and fear Him; He commanded him to go into the Land of Canaan, and He promised to give that Country to his Descendants, to multiply his Posterity; and that the Messias should be born of his Race. The Call of Abraham happened Four Hundred and Twenty feven Years after the Flood. was the Pather of Fares; and Jacob

A A H 3 Sons, who where the Heads

10

the

nsio

rwa

hic

ion lab,

w.bie

till

wh

bo

:]

CHAP. III.

Of the Time between the Call of Abraham, and the going of the Children of Israel out of Egypt.

Braham (a) being come into the Land of Canaan, tarried there fome time with Lot his Nephew, without having any Child. This Country was then inhabited by the Cancanites, who were an idolatrous and a very wicked People; particularly the Inhabitants of Sodom (where Lot dwelt) were fo wicked (b) and had committed Sins fo horrible, that God destroyed that City, after that He had brought Lot, with his Wife and Daughters, out of it. Fire from Heaven fell down upon Sodom and Gomorrab, fo that these Cities, with their Inhabitants, and all the neighbouring Country, were burnt to Ashes.

WHEN Abraham was an Hundred Years of Age, Isaac his Son was (c) born, by a supernatural Power. Isaac was the Father of Jacob; and Jacob had twelve Sons, who where the Heads of

(a) Gen. XII, &c. (b) Ch. XIX. (c) Ch. XXI.

am.

rael

the

ere

th-

try

es,

4-

(;) d

1

of the twelve Tribes or Families of the Children of Ifrael. The two most considerable of these Tribes were asserwards, the Tribe of Levi, from which the Priests and Ministers of Religion were taken; and the Tribe of Julab, which was for a great while possessed of the Royal Authority, and was to subsist till the coming of Jesus Christ, from which also Jesus Christ was to be born.

Joseph, (a) one of the Sons of Jacob, having been fold and carried into Egypt, through the Jealousy and Hatred of his Brethren, God raised him up to the chiefest Dignity of that Kingdom, by the Means of the King of the Country. Some Years after, Jacob, the Father of Joseph, was constrained by the Famine that was in the Land of Canaan, to go and sojourn in Egypt, with all his Family. About this Time lived Joh, a Man illustrious for his Piety, and Patience under Afflictions.

AFTER the Death of Jacob (b) and Joseph, the Children of Israel encreased A 5 and

⁽a) Gen. XXXVII, &c. (b) Exod. I, &c.

whic

God rael imm

Egy

fort

for

an

an

that King Pharaob became jealous of them, and endeavoured to destroy them. But God sent Moses, who having wrought many Miracles, and smote Egypt with ten Plagues, obliged Pharaob to let the Children of Israel go out of his Territories. This Departure of the Children of Israel out of Egypt, happened Four Hundred and Thirty Years after the Call of Abraham.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Time between the going out of Egypt, and the Building of Solomon's Temple.

THE Children of Ifrael being come out of Egypt, walked upon (a) dry Land through the Red Sea; and Pharaob, who pursued them, attempting to go through it after them, was there drowned with all his Army. Fifty Days after the Deliverance from Egypt, God published the (b) Ten Commandments of the Law upon Mount Sinai. He gave afterwards the political Laws to Moses, as also the ceremonial Laws which

⁽a) Exod XIII, XIV, &c. (b) Exod. XX, &c.

ypt.

s of

em.

ote

raob

his the ap-

ars

which the Israelites were to observe.
God did not suffer the Children of Israel to enter into the Land of Canaan
immediately after their coming out of
Egypt, but they staid in the Wilderness
forty Years, under the Conduct of Moses.

Moses dying at the End of these forty Years (a) Joshua succeeded him; and after having subdued the Nations and Kings that inhabited the Land of Canaan, he settled the Israelites in their Stead. After the Death of Joshua, this People were governed by the Judges that God raised from time to time, until the Prophet Samuel (who was the last of the Judges) set up Saul, the first King of the Israelites. After Saul, reigned David, who was both a King and a Prophet; to whom succeeded Solomon his Son, who built the Temple of Jerusalem, Four Hundred and Fourscore Years after the coming out of Egypt, and about a Thousand Years before the coming of Jesus Christ.

Map Good in the Temple, and to offer their Secrifices there, for up a falle Worthip in his Kingdom. . He made two

CHAP.

noblos

older

inder He ar

o th

Succ

the I

the

esta

to

the

m

E

CHAP. V.

Of the Time between the Building of Solomon's Temple, and the Captivity of Babylon.

A FTER Solomon's Death, (a) Reboboam his Son being fet on the
Throne, ten Tribes of Ifrael revolted,
fo that he ruled over two Tribes only,
which were those of Judab and Benjamin. Thus, there were two Kingdoms
formed, the one called the Kingdom of
Ifrael, which comprehended the ten revolted Tribes, the other called the
Kingdom of Judab, which consisted of
the two Tribes that remained faithful to
Reboboam.

THE Kingdom of Israel subsisted about Two Hundred and Fifty Years: Jeroboam was the first King of it. This Prince, fearing that his Subjects would return to the Obedience of Rehoboam, King of Judah, when they should go to Jerusalem on the solemn Festivals to worship God in the Temple, and to offer their Sacrifices there, set up a false Worship in his Kingdom. He made two golden

(a) I Kings XII, &c.

10-

of

he

d,

Y,

2-

s

olden Calves, which they worshipped nder the Name of the God of Ifrael. He appointed solemn Feasts and Priests; o that in the Reign of Jeroboam and his Successors, Idolatry was established in the Kingdom of Ifrael. All the Kings of Israel were Idolators, and kept up the false Worship which Jeroboam had established. God sent several Prophets to the ten Tribes, to turn them from their Sins, and to preferve the Knowledge of himself among them. The most eminent of these Prophets was Elijah: He prophesied in the Time of Abab, who was one of the wickedeft of the Kings of Ifrael. At last, the Kingdom (a) of the ten Tribes was destroyed, and Samaria, their capital City, was taken in the Time of Hosea, the last King of Israel, by Salmanasar King of Affyria, who carried away the ten Tribes into his own Kingdom, from whence they were dispersed into divers Countries, and have never fince been fettled again in their own Land.

THE Kingdom of Judah lasted an Hundred and Thirty Years longer than that of Israel. The capital City of this King-

⁽a) 2 Kings XVII.

Kingdom was Jerufalem, where the Solomon. But Idelatry crept in also into the Kingdom of Judab. Goo raised up Prophets from Time to Time, who opposed the Errors and Sins of that People, who threatned them with the Judgments of Gop, and foretold the coming of the Melhas. Isaiah was one of the most eminent of these Prophets. There were also some good Kings, who endeavoured to abolish Idolatry, as Jeboshaphat, Hezekiah, Josiah, and some others. But the People continuing (a) in their Sins, Goo, after He had long threatned them, and afflicted them at fundry Times by the neighbouring Kings, destroyed also the Kingdom of Judah. Nebushadnezzar King of Baby-Ion belieged Jerusalem in the Reign of Zedekiah, the last King of Judah. He took it, and burnt it with the Temple, and carried away the People to Babylon, about Four Hundred and Twenty Years after Solomon had laid the Foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem, and Five Hundred and Fourscore Years before the Birth of our LORD.

CHAP.

0

b

C H A P. OVI.

the

e of

into

vho

hat

the

the

ne

ts.

ho

e-

ie

3

Of the Time between the Captivity of Babylon, and JESUS CHRIST.

HE Babylonish Captivity lasted Seventy Years, as the Prophet Feremiah had foretold (a) it should. When these Seventy Years were expired, the Jews (b) returned into their own Country by the Leave of Cyrus, King of Perfia, under the Conduct of Zorobabel, to rebuild the Temple of Jerufalem. But in this they were interrupted by the neighbouring Nations, and this Work was delayed to the Time of Darius, King of Perfia, who commanded that the Temple, and the Service of Goo, fhould be fet up again. The Prophets Haggai and Zechariah lived at that Time, and they exhorted the Jews to labour in building the Temple. Some Years afterwards, (c) Nebemiah went into Judea by the Permission of King Artaxerxes. He caused the Walls of Jerusalem to be built, and restored Order and civil Government in that City.

FROM

⁽a) Jer. XXV. 11, 12. (b) Dan. IX. 2 Eld. 1, IV, V, Se. (c) Neh, I, Se.

under

who f

took

they last, of th

over

reig

the

FROM the rebuilding of (a) Jerusalem, in the Reign of Darius, to the Destruction of that City, which happened after the coming of Jesus Christ, there was Seventy Weeks of Years; that is to fay, Four Hundred and Ninety Years, according to the Prediction of the Prophet Daniel. The Jews being returned into their own Country, were for some Time subject to the Kings of Perfia, and afterwards to the Kings of Syria. They were exposed to divers Perfecutions, whereof the last and most cruel, was that of King Antiochus, (b) who plundered and profaned the Temple of Jerusalem, and made use of Torments in order to force the Jews to renounce their Religion, as may be feen in the History of the Maccabees. This was he that forced Mattathias, and many Jews, to enter into a Covenant together for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty. They gained many Victories by the Courage and Conduct of Judas Maccabeus, and Jonathan, both Sons of Mattathias. Having recovered their Liberty, and again fet up the Exercise of their Religion, they were a long Time under

(a) Dan. IX. 24. Matt. XXIV. 15. Luke XXI. 20. (b) 1 Macc. I. 2 Macc. V, VI, VII. moder the Government of the Priests, who succeeded Judas and Jonathan, and took the Title of Kings. These are they who are called Asmoneans. At last, the Jews fell under the Dominion of the Romans, who made Herod King over Judea; and it was this Herod that reigned when Jesus Christ came into the World.

er

re

y

ge

f

f

S

HAP.

insect the process, that he was the Son of Con. C. H. A. P. VII.

Geodnesis By thefe Miracles he has

Of the Birth of Jesus Christ; of his Life and Death, his Resurrection and Ascension into Heaven.

THE Time in which God had resolved to send his Son being come, Jesus Christ was born in Judea; and many Things sell out, that made his Birth remarkable: Nevertheless, he did not quickly make himself known to the Jews; nor did he begin to exercise his Ministry before he was Thirty Years of Age, and that he had been baptized by John the Baptist, his Forerunner. We have the History of the Life of Jesus Christ in the Gospel.

and there are three Things principally The Doctrine of Jesus Christ, his of the Miracles, and the Holiness of his Life, The Doctrine he preached was most holy, and tends only to the Glory of God, and the Good of Mankind. He wrought a great Number of Miracles, which manifested an infinite Power and Goodness. By these Miracles he has made it appear, that he was the Son of God, and that his Doctrine was true. tha His Life was perfectly holy. We may find therein an Example of all Kind of Virtues, and particularly of an admirable Charity and Humility, of an extraordinary Zeal, and of a perfect In-

difference for the World.

Jesus having lived after this Manner among the Jews, for about the Space of four Years, they crucified him, and put him to Death at the Feast of the Passover: But he rose again the third Day after his Death; and forty Days after his Resurrection he ascended into Heaven, where he fits at the right Hand of Goo; and from whence he fent the Holy Ghost to his Apostles upon the

Day of Pentecost.

CHAP.

Eft

falen

and

racl

in'

Go

tau the

A

th

h

.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Preaching of the Apostles, and the Establishment of the Christian Religion.

of of

He

es.

nd

as

of

ie.

ay

of

r-

-

-

HE Apostles having received the Holy Ghost in the City of Ferufalem, began to preach the Gospel there, and to confirm their Doctrine by Miracles. At first, they preached only in Judea, and to none but Jews; but God having made known to them, that the Chritian Religion ought to be taught to all Men, they went to preach the Gospel thoughout the World. The Apostles met with Jews in almost all the Places where they came, this Nation having been dispersed for a long Time in divers Countries. It was to the Jews of the Dispersion, that the Apostles did at first address themselves, as the Book of Alls shews us; and it was to them that they wrote many Epistles. Nevertheless they invited all Sorts of People, without Distinction, as well Gentiles as Jews, to the Profession of the Gospel; and they baptized all those that would become Christians, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoft.

ecover Ghost. This is the Substance of thenes u Doctrine which the Apostles and other Ministers of Jesus Christ did preach; namely, that there is but one only God, who created Heaven and Earth; that An A this true God, who had not been fufficiently known till then, had made B himself known to Men by JESUS CHRIST his Son: that this Jusus, who was cru- prea cified by the Jews, was rifen again; kno that he was the Saviour of the World, the Judge of all Men, and that all those two who would believe in him, should be eternally happy. This Doctrine was preached by the Apostles with such wonderful Success, that in a few Years Christianity was established in the principal Parts of the World.

As for the Jews, they were destroyed and drove out of their Country, forty Years after the Death of our LORD. The City of Jerusalem was taken by the Romans, and with the Temple there, laid in Ruins, as Jesus Christ had expresly foretold; the Judgments of Gop fell upon the Yews, who were difperfed throughout the World; and fince that Time, they have never been able to

recover

fron

rec

and

T

N

ecover that Destruction, but it contiues upon them to this Day.

CHAP. IX.

An Abridgment of the Christian Religion.

ade DUT in order to have a more ex-, act Knowledge of the Religion, preached by the Apostles, it must be known, that they required two Things. from Men, and promised them also

two Things.

her ch;

DD,

IST

u-

n;

ld, ofe.

be

as

h

rs

1-

l

THE two Things which the Apostles required were, that Men should Believe, and that they should amend their Lives. They required in the first Place, that Men should believe in God, and in JESUS CHRIST; that the Gentiles should forfake their Religion, and the Service of false Deities, and adore and serve none but the true God, the Creator of the World; that the Jews should ac-knowledge Jesus Christ for the Messias promised by the Prophets; and that Jews and Gentiles both, should believe that Jesus Christ came into the World for the Salvation of Men, to make Atonement for their Sins, to deliver

eir Ig deliver them from Condemnation and econdl Death, and to purchase for all them to his that believe in him, a Title to eternal Life; that they should receive his Doctrine as true, and that they should persevere in the Profession of it. The other Thing which the Apostles required was, that those who till then had lived very wickedly, should amend their Lives, and renounce their Sins, of which the principal were, Impiety, Impurity, Intemperance, Cruelty, Covetoufness, Injustice, Pride, Evil-speaking, the Love of the World, and Self-love. Those who were made Christians, renounced these Sins in receiving Baptism; and they promised to live in the Practice of Virtue and Holiness, and to obey the Commandments of JESUS CHRIST; which may be reduced to these three Heads, Piety towards Goo, Justice and Charity towards our Neighbour, and Temperance in regard to ourselves.

UPON Condition that Men would acquit themselves of these two Duties, and would give Evidence of their Faith and Repentance, the Apostles promised them two Things: First, that all their part Sins, committed in the Time of

their

ation

wo Th

furan

hat re

being

EHRE

dared

from

Cond

T

ligic

tles.

to i

dire

and

M

re

the History of the BIBLE. eir Ignorance, should be pardoned: condly, that God would receive them to his Covenant, and grant them Salation and Life eternal. These are the wo Things that the Apostles gave Men surance of by Baptism; but as for those hat refused to become Christians, or that eing Christians, did not live as Jesus EHRIST had ordained, the Apostles dedared, that they should be excluded from Salvation, and were subject to

Condemnation and Death eternal. THIS is the Sum of the Christian Religion, as it was preached by the Apoftles. It is our Duty to adhere constantly to it, to love it, to do according as it directs, living godly in this World, and expecting our Salvation from the Mercy of GoD; that fo, when JESUS CHRIST shall come at the last Day to render to every one according to his Works, we may escape the Punishments which this Religion threatens wicked . People with, and partake of that Glory and everlasting Happiness which it promiles to the Faithful. , h d

e

d

ir of ir

Lately Published,

In THREE VOLUMES, Offavo,

(Price bound Twelve Shillings)

A Book highly Necessary for all Christian Family being a most useful Companion for Reading a rightly Understanding the Holy Scriptures;

Rguments and Reflections on the Holy Bible Written originally in French, by that eminer and pious Divine, the Rev. Mr OSTERVALI Profesior of Divinity, and one of the Ministers of the Church at Neufebatel in Switzerland. Th Arguments contain a clear and fuccinct Account of the Subject-Matter of all the Books and Chapters both in the Old and New Testament: the Reslections confift of Practical Observations on each Chapter, illustrating and enforcing the Truths and Instructions therein contained. The Third Edition, Revised, Corrected, and very much Enlarged from the laft Polio Edition printed at Neufchatel, 1744 .- This Book was translated at the Expense of the Socrety FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. by one of their Members, and by them dedicated to the late Queen when Princess of Wales; and is now one of those Books recommended and dispersed by that Society. HOLLIVER THO

Printed for BENJ. Do D. Bookfeller to the faid Society, at the Bible and Key in Ave. Mary

Lane, near Stationers-Hall.

Of whom may be had,

OSTERVALD'S Necessity and Usefulness of Reading the Holy Scriptures; and the Dispositions with which they ought to be Read. Translated by JOHN-MOORE, A. B. Price Two-pence half-penny, ors

151. a Hundred.

Catechism: Or, The Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion explained, for the Use of Young Persons. - Translated into English. and Revised by Br STANHOPE Pr. 21.